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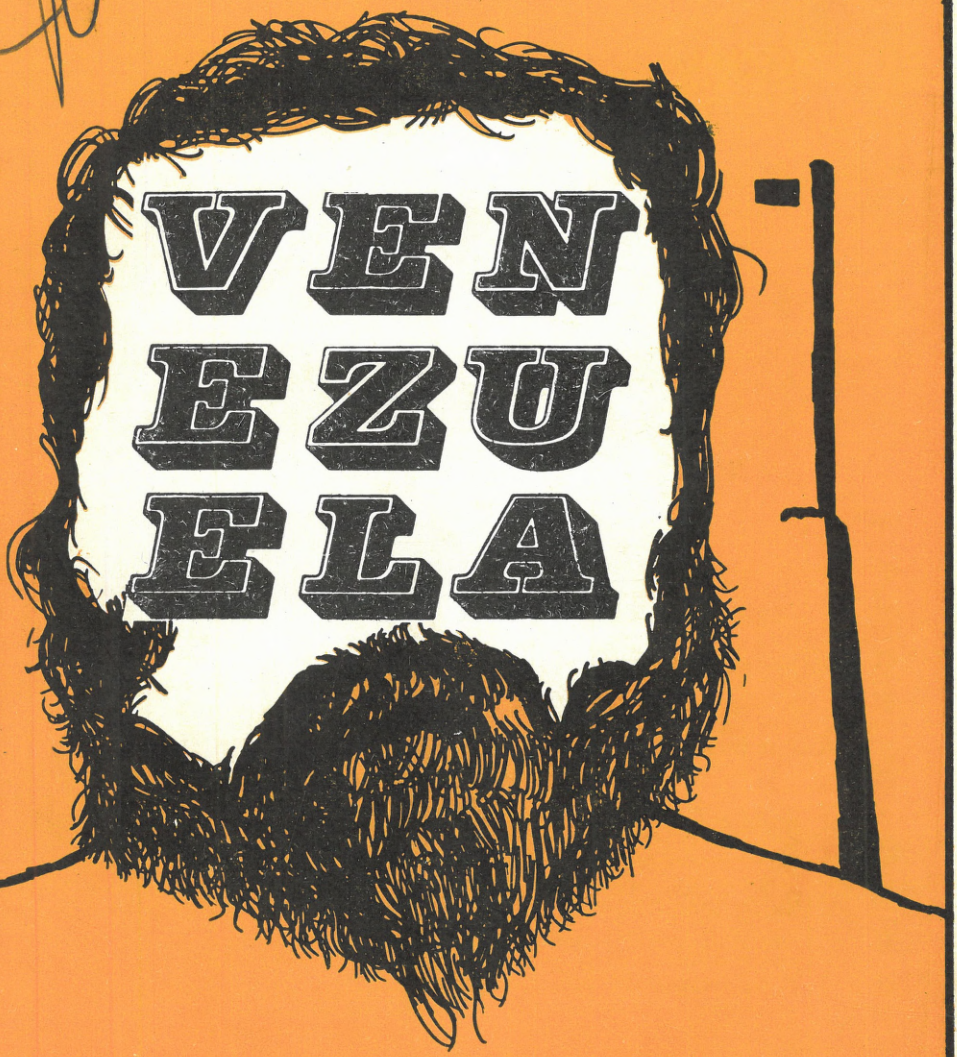

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SUPPLEMENT:

OSPAAAL declaration on the occasion of the death of Comandante Ernesto Che Guevara.

21 november

world day of solidarity with the Venezuelan people

By ROBERTO RODRIGUEZ
Venezuela's Delegate to the OSPAAAL

This is the date that the OSPAAAL Executive Secretariat has set as the World Day of Solidarity with the revolutionary struggle against imperialism waged by the Venezuelan people. The date marks the anniversary of the students' actions carried out in 1957 by the Caracas University Youth against the terrorist dictatorship of Marcos Pérez Jiménez —actions that started the demonstrations that culminated with the overthrowing of the tyrant after the insurrectional outbreak of January 23, 1958.

On that 21st of November, from the classrooms of the Law School of Venezuela's Central University, led by the University Student Front (leading underground organization of the Caracas students' resistance) rose the passionate cry of rebellion of the University youth. It was the beginning of a bloody struggle for the Venezuelan masses. Workers, peasants, intellectuals —the entire people answered the call of the students. In the streets of Caracas and in the most important cities of the country, the people were up in arms; barricades were set up and fighting raged in the streets, in the schools, in the factories. That 21st of November marked the beginning of the rebellion that, two months later —on January 23rd— brought about the total collapse of the ominous dictatorship that oppressed the Venezuelan people and nation. Today, the students and the people have had to resume their armed struggle.

The victory of the people, attained during those insurrectional days, was stolen, swindled away from them by imperialism and the corrupt national oligarchy at its service. The turncoats of the movement —those who, conveniently in exile, escaped the dramatic days of terror and repression— served as instruments of the imperialist reactionaries and their lackeys, who seized power against the will of the people.

21 OF NOVEMBER WORLD DAY OF SOL

The struggle of the Venezuelan people is part of the revolutionary and progressive movement of all the peoples and countries oppressed by imperialism in all its forms, including colonialism and neocolonialism; it is part of the struggle that is being waged by the repressed, humiliated and persecuted nationalities; it is part of all humanity, that wants to be free and master of its own destiny.

The economic structure of Venezuela is characterized by a geo-political unity, made up of various economic systems that coexist within their own contradictions, but in which the production relations of the neocolonial capitalist system prevail, thus becoming an expression of the imperialist stage. Venezuela, therefore, is a country controlled by big imperialist economic

DARITY WITH THE VENEZUELAN PEOPLE

interests and despite all that has been said to the contrary, it is a country dependent on a colonized economy.

Its economic development is well below the index of demographic growth. This in turn results in a constant increase in the number of unemployed, in the housing deficit, in a diminution of school capacities and in an effective decrease in social services, etc. But, in addition to this tragedy, there is a drainage of hundreds of million dollars that are sent abroad —especially to the United States— by the imperialist enterprises that control the main economy of the country.

In order to have a clear idea of imperialism's exploitation of our oil resources, it is only necessary to point out that the six most important companies established in Venezuela extract

from its soil huge yearly profits that in 1963 amounted to $2,893 million dollars and have increased their earnings by 43.7 per cent since 1960.

This represents a great deal of exploitation, backwardness and poverty for our people.

And, as if this were not enough, the servile governments that torture and murder the best sons of our country, hand the state's enterprises over to the U.S. imperialist rule, as in the case of the Steel Mills, the Petro-Chemical industry, the Shipyards, Caroni's Hydroelectric Station, as well as our internal market, thus ruining hundreds of small businessmen and industrialists.

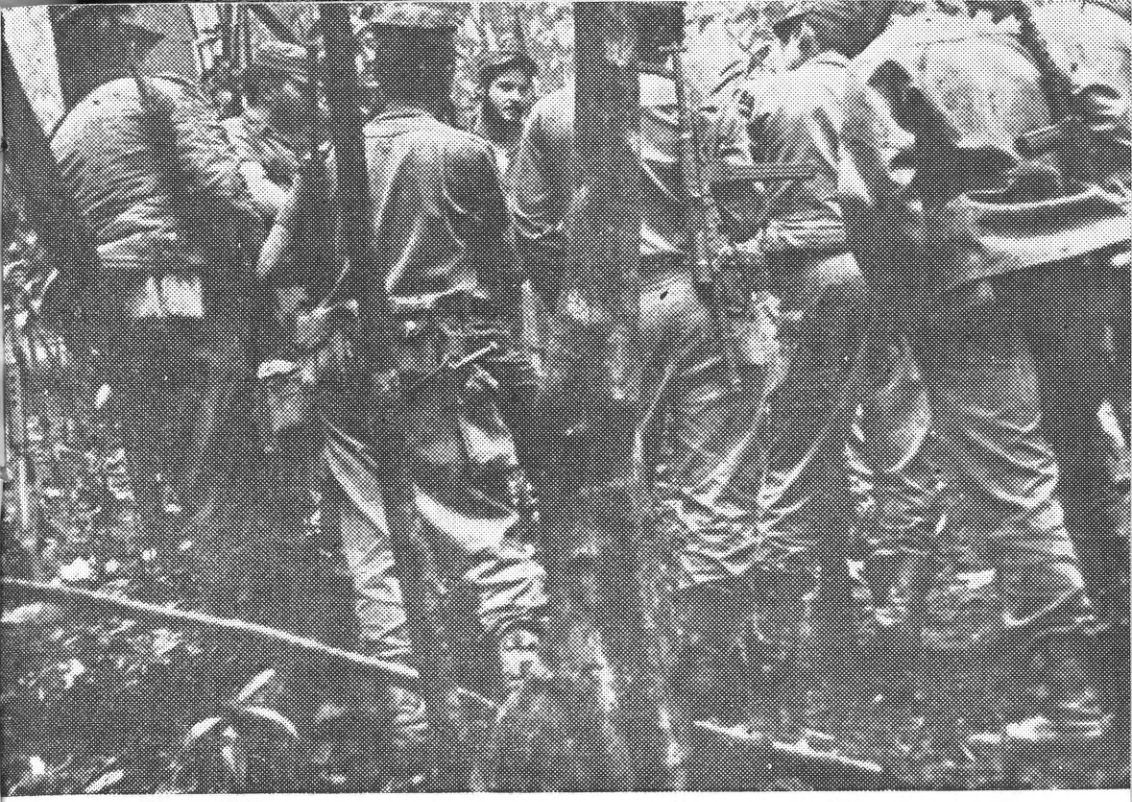
The fact that Venezuela represents a fair prey for imperialism; the subjection of the "national" bourgeoisie to the imperialist economic interests and rule; the betrayal of those who, calling themselves revolutionaries, have given up armed struggle, placing themselves at the service of the pseudo-democracy of the imperialists and the oligarchy —all of this makes our struggle a hard and difficult one. But the five years of fighting in the mountains and in the cities demonstrate that victory, no matter how hard and bloody it may be, will not be taken away from our people.

Hundreds of people murdered by the sinister Digepol and the mercenary officers, trained at the schools of crime supported and managed by the CIA and the Pentagon in the United States and in the Panama Canal Zone, is a high price paid in heroic blood, demonstrating the tenacity of a people that want to win and that will surely win.

Confronted by the military failures of the Venezuelan generals at their unconditional service, as well as by the failures of their own military advisers; faced by the discredit of the lackey government, and in view of the impossibility of annihilating the people's armed movement, imperialism resorts to all kinds of provocations against the Cuban Revolution, trying to make the world believe that Venezuela's armed struggle is an artificial thing backed and encouraged by the Government of the Freedom Island.

Could any armed movement resist the offensives of a modern army, equipped with the best weapons available to the Pentagon, if it were not a popular movement, inspired and supported by the people?

The struggle is encouraged by the poverty, oppression, and plundering, by the contempt towards our men and national culture, by the trampling upon our dignity as a people, by our strangled economy —betrayed daily by the lackeys of imperialism, who participate in its pillage of our heritage, resources, and national riches by resorting to every means, including the indiscriminate and gross murder of the best sons of Venezuela, who are willing to give and who have given their lives to put an end to the exploitation of our workers, the poverty of our peasants,



it is a country dependent on a colonized economy

the persecution of our students, the scorn to which our intellectuals are subjected, the neglect in which our children live. This, and none other, is the power that drives the Venezuelan nation to fight to death for the recovery of the right to be free and master of its own destiny.

The struggle of the Venezuelan people is the struggle of the whole continent. And just as the Latin American peoples, united, were able to vanquish the Spanish empire, they will be able to defeat the Yankee empire. We are certain of it and are marching forward to achieve this goal.

THE DEATH OF CHIEF LUTHULI

On July 21, 1967 a tragic news moved the world: Chief Albert John Luthuli, President General of the African National Congress of South Africa died after being run over by a train near the village of Groutville, where he had been banished for an indefinite period of time by the South African racist régime.

Responsibility for his untimely death can be placed squarely on the shoulders of the architects of the inhuman system of "apartheid." Just a few days before his death, the ANC leader had requested permission to travel to a nearby city to see an eye specialist since he was getting progressively blind.

Chief Luthuli joined the ANC in 1946 and very soon rose to the presidency of the Natal Province Division, from where he led successive peaceful resistance campaigns to "apartheid."

The Pretoria régime took reprisal and fired him in 1952 from his post as Village Chief, confining him for two years. At the end of his Confinement he travelled to Johannesburg and led anti-racist demonstrations, which earned him a second two-year confinement period.

In December 1956 he was arrested on charges of High Treason and jailed for a year along with 64 other ANC leaders, and in May 1959 was sentenced to five years banishment in his village under the "Suppression of Communist Activities Act."

Chief Luthuli headed the burning of the passes imposed on 14 million Africans in South Africa as a means to control their activities, and sponsored the Day of National Mourning, observed in South Africa every March 21 in honor of the African victims of the Sharpeville massacre.

In 1960 he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, and only after strong internal and foreign pressure the South African régime allowed him to travel to Oslo to receive the award.

A strong supporter of non-violence for many years, Chief Luthuli however had declared recently: "Who can deny that many years of my life have been spent vainly, patiently, moderately and modestly knocking at a closed and barred door? What have been the fruits of moderation? New laws have been issued during the past 30 years which restrict our rights and our progress to the extent that today we practically have no rights at all."

LUTHULI

On June 26, 1955, the ANC and the South African Indian Congress held at Kliptown, a Johannesburg African township, the historic Congress of the People.

At this massive Assembly, warmly sponsored by Chief Luthuli, the Freedom Charter was adopted, comprising the political, economic and social program of the South African popular struggle.

The historic Charter proclaims the full equality of whites and blacks in South Africa, and includes the following points:

A) Government of the People
B) Equal rights of all national groups
C) Participation of the people in the national resources
D) The land is for those who till it
E) Full equality before the law
F) Equal Human Rights for all
G) Work and Security for all
H) The doors of Knowledge and Culture open for all
I) Housing, Security and Comfort for all
J) South Africa will be a land of Peace and Friendship.

But all peaceful efforts of the South African population have been fruitless. Each year that passed was the witness of even greater atrocities and massacres of blacks, forced to concentrate on the least fertile lands of the nation, while the best lands are turned into private estates of the white racists.

Each June 26, in honor of the historic Congress which promulgated the Charter of Freedom, the Day of Freedom is observed in South Africa and the world. From this year on, however, that date will have an even more militant nature.

For on August 19, 1967, the South African National Congress and the Zimbabwe African People's Union proudly announced to the world that joint armed struggle had began on August 13 in the area of Wankie, in Rhodesia.

The historic communique, signed by James Chikerema, ZAPU Vice-President, and Oliver Tampo, ANC Vice-Chairman, declared that it is the aim of the joint guerrilla forces to fight unceasingly against the racists, without truce and in both countries.

"In the battlefront —it added— the enemy has suffered many casualties and the struggle conti-

nues; the patriots are decided to fight the enemy without truce, because as comrades in arms we face the common enemy, we fight for the same purpose, we face a common fate. Thus we have joined forces against the enemy at every combat point as we advance toward the liberation of our respective countries."

Despite the hard blow represented by Luthuli's death, the start of armed struggle encourages the South African people to continue their fight for freedom.

And as a homage to the fallen combatant, the African National Congress has created the Luthuli Armed Detachment, which has already scored important victories over the combined racist forces of the South African and Rhodesian régimes.

As an ANC statement proclaims, "our victory over the enemy might not be easy or swift; but it is the duty of every revolutionary patriot to accept any sacrifice in order to advance the date of that victory."

The statement concludes, "We greet the Luthuli Armed Detachment, fighting in the mountains of Zimbabwe and South Africa. Those who have fallen did not die in vain!"

And that warm greeting to those who fight, weapons in hand, for their liberation, is echoed by all the peoples of the world.

POLITICAL PROGRAMME OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION: A PROGRAMME AIMED AT UNITING THE PEOPLE TO FIGHT RESOLUTELY AND DEFEAT THE U. S. AGGRESSORS

Last August, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation held an extraordinary Congress to adopt a Political Programme, with a view to further broadening the unity of the entire people for the struggle against the U.S. aggressors and for national

salvation, mobilizing all its forces to defeat totally the Yankee invaders in order to liberate the South, defend the North and advance toward the reunification of the Fatherland.

Enlarging the previous Ten-Point Programme and reflecting the strategically significant and important victories scored by the South Vietnamese people in the last seven years under the banner of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the Political Programme constitutes an exact expression of the resolve to fight and to win of the South Vietnamese people, the close unity between North and South Viet Nam and the will to reunify the country. On the other hand, summing up the experiences of the harsh revolutionary struggle waged over the past decade and drawing from the intelligence of the entire people, this historic document combines sound principles with flexible tactics in order to elaborate correct and timely policies. This fundamental document advances the political line, the guides to action and the aims of the struggle of the South Vietnamese people, the policy of the Front regarding the main issues, as well as the programme for action in all fields, both for the present and the far future. It is a compass for action of the South Vietnamese people at present. Briefly, it is:

—A programme to fight, to struggle against the Yankees, for the country's salvation and liberation;

—A programme of broad national union;

—A programme for the advance to the peaceful reunification of the homeland;

—A programme of unity with the peoples of the world in the struggle

against imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialists, for independence, democracy, peace and social progress.

On the basis of the victories already achieved, and firm in their victorious, initiative and offensive position, the South Vietnamese people will carry out this Political Programme in a just manner, thus fulfilling a historic duty.

The most important issue is that of UNITING THE ENTIRE PEOPLE FOR THE STRUGGLE AGAINST U.S. AGGRESSION, FOR NATIONAL SALVATION. The Political Programme clearly defines the following fundamental points:

—The most dangerous enemy of the South Vietnamese people today is U.S. IMPERIALISM AND THE TRAITOROUS PUPPET REGIME.

—The task and objectives of the South Vietnamese people in the struggle for national salvation are: TO UNITE THE ENTIRE PEOPLE, RESOLUTELY DEFEAT THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS' WAR OF AGGRESSION, OVERTHROW THEIR LACKEY PUPPET ADMINISTRATION, ESTABLISH A BROAD NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COALITION GOVERNMENT, BUILD AN INDEPENDENT, DEMOCRATIC, PEACEFUL, NEUTRAL AND PROSPEROUS SOUTH VIET NAM AND PROCEED TOWARD THE PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY.

—The only way leading to these objectives is that of MAKING THE REVOLUTION AND WAGING A PEOPLE'S WAR WITH A VIEW TO ANNIHILATING THE U.S. IMPERIALIST AGGRESSORS AND WRESTING BACK NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND SOVEREIGNTY.

—The force that guarantees the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks and objectives is based on BROAD NATIONAL UNION.

This is the general line of South Viet Nam's national-democratic revolution, a single line that has been proved correct by experience and that will constitute a guarantee for the total victory of the struggle against the U.S. and for national salvation of the South Vietnamese people.

The fundamental task of the present struggle of the South Vietnamese people is to build an INDEPENDENT, DEMOCRATIC, PEACEFUL, NEUTRAL AND PROSPEROUS SOUTH VIET NAM. In order to achieve this noble aim, the Political Programme defines 14 concrete policies:

1. To set up a broad and progressive democratic régime;
2. To build an independent and self-supporting economy; to improve the people's living conditions;
3. To enact the land policy, to carry out the slogan: "Land to the Tiller";
4. To build a national democratic culture and education, to develop science and technology; to promote public health;
5. To guarantee the interests of factory and office workers and other people and see to their livelihood;
6. To build up South Viet Nam's Liberation Armed Forces powerfully, with a view to liberating the people and defending the Fatherland;
7. To show gratitude to the martyrs, to attend to disabled army men, to reward the army men and civilians distinguished in the fight against U.S. aggression and for national salvation;
8. To organize social relief;

9. To carry out equality between man and woman; to protect mothers and children;

10. To strengthen unity; to practice equality and mutual assistance among nationalities;

11. To respect freedom of creed, to achieve unity and equality among the different religious communities;

12. To welcome puppet officers and soldiers and puppet officials back to the just cause; show leniency and give a humane treatment to rallied army men and prisoners of war;

13. To protect the rights and interests of overseas Vietnamese;

14. To protect the legitimate rights and interests of foreign residents in South Viet Nam.

The above mentioned policy embodies, in a complete and radical way, the historic duties of South Viet Nam's national-democratic revolution. It perfectly reflects the aspirations of all popular strata and likewise completely and rationally guarantees the interests and rights of the workers, peasants, labourers and other sectors of the population; guarantees the independence and sovereignty of the nation. Only a broad national union front is in a position to interpret correctly all the aspirations of the popular strata and can fully vouch for the vital interests of the people. This confirms, once more, the fact that the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation is the sole genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people.

Viet Nam is one, the Vietnamese nation is one. No force can divide the Vietnamese Fatherland. The reunification of the country is the sacred aspiration of the entire Vietnamese people. Based on the will of the people and in view of the reality of South Viet Nam, the National Front for Liberation has set forth a just and rational policy: TO RESTORE NORMAL RELATIONS BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH VIET NAM; PROCEED TOWARD THE PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION OF THE FATHERLAND.

The Political Programme holds that:

1. The reunification of Viet Nam will be realized step by step and through peaceful means on the principle of negotiations between the two zones without either side using pressure against the other and without foreign interference.

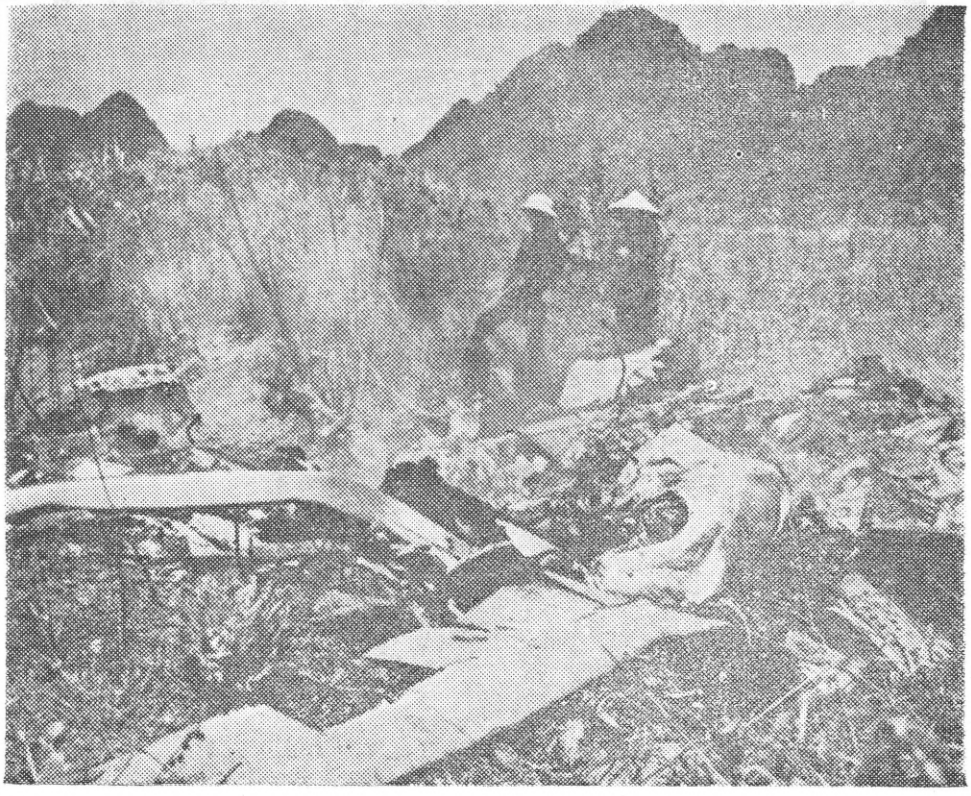
2. Pending the reunification of the country, the people in both zones will make joint efforts to oppose foreign invasion and defend the Fatherland, at the same time endeavour to expand economic and cultural exchanges. The people in both zones are free to exchange letters, to go from one zone to another and to choose their place of residence.

While fighting for the sacred interests of the nation, the South Vietnamese people are actively contributing to the fulfilment of its international duties. The war of resistance against the U.S. aggressors and for national salvation of the people of South Viet Nam is an integral part of the Revolutionary struggle of the people of the world. The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation applies a foreign policy of peace and neutrality, with a view to resolutely and radically safeguarding the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country, actively supporting the national libe-

ration movement of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for national independence and against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, vigorously fighting against the bellicose and aggressive imperialists, headed by U.S. imperialism, for the sake of independence, democracy and social progress.

The struggle against U.S. aggression for national salvation of the South Vietnamese people is extremely hard but just as glorious. This cause concerns not only the destiny of the Vietnamese people at present and that of all future generations, but also the interests of the peoples all over the world.

That is why the South Vietnamese people will unite as one man, and in the light of all the victories achieved will march forward until completely defeating the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys and thogether with the people of the whole country, fulfill the historic mission of LIBERATING THE SOUTH, DEFENDING THE NORTH AND PROCEEDING TOWARD THE REUNIFICATION OF THE FATHERLAND.



this was CAMILO TORRES

"The people know that the electoral ways have been exhausted. The people know that there is no other way but that of armed struggle."

These words, coming from Father Camilo Torres Restrepo, Sociology graduate from the old Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium, must have sounded like "heresy" to the ears of the Church hierarchs of his country.

CAMILO TORRES

"In primary school" —says his mother, Mrs. Isabel Restrepo de Torres—, "when a German boy expressed himself contemptuously about Colombia, Camilo knocked his teeth off."

When he was nine years old he founded a newspaper which he himself wrote, printed and sold. Each month, the modest sheet denounced the abuses of the teachers.

He was born from a well-to-do Bogotá family, on February 3, 1929.

His vocation, already evident during his school years, turned into action from his early youth. When he was 17 he gave a conference at the National University on the causes of the confrontations between students and the ruling oligarchy.

Two years later, he was a student at the Law School of the University, shortly afterwards he entered the Seminary, where he studied to be a priest. In 1954, at 25, before leaving for Louvain University at the request of Cardinal Luque, he offered his first mass.

Upon his return from Louvain, in 1958, he was appointed member of the Board of Directors of the National University. He created the Sociology Department, and was a professor for eight years.

His links with the students' struggles were not limited to expressions of sympathy. He was an active participant. As a result, Cardinal Concha asked him to resign as chaplain, professor and member of the Board of Directors of the University. When he turned in his resignation for the three posts, only the resignation as chaplain was accepted.

The students saw in this militant priest a man whom they could trust; they knew that he was one of them. Upon his return from a conference in Lima, a crowd of University students enthusiastically welcomed him. His qualities of leadership were beginning to take shape.

At a students' testimonial meeting at the time he was fired as University chaplain, on May 23, 1965, Camilo proclaimed the necessity of launching an armed struggle in order to make the revolution.

He already had a very clear vision of the socio-political problem in Colombia:

"In the underdeveloped countries the changes of structures will not take place without pressure from the popular strata... Peaceful revolution is very hard to accomplish..." As an alternative, he proclaimed violent revolution.

In 1966, a few weeks before his death in action, Camilo's mother told a journalist: "My great-great-grandfather José Félix Restrepo freed the slaves and now this boy is bent upon liberating the slaves remaining."

His political activities were very intense. On September 7, 1965, he gave a conference at the Communist Party headquarters in Bogotá on the cooperation between Christians and Marxists in the revolutionary struggle.

"I cannot be an anti-communist —neither as a Colombian nor as a sociologist or as a priest," he said then.

And defining his political thought, he added: "I am in favor of a Colombian revolution for the creation of a socialist state, that will free us from U.S. imperialism and give power to the popular classes."

A few months later he published the first issue of the newspaper "Frente Unido" (United Front —the official publication of the movement of the same name that he had just founded).

Camilo was then closely linked to the masses, participating in mass demonstrations all over the country. During a meeting in the city of Girardot, on October 31, he was wounded by a policeman.

But the police repression of the oligarchy could not prevent his preachings from reaching the Colombian people:

"In the world today, it is impossible to be a Christian without being aware of the problem of extreme material poverty. The problem of extreme material poverty demands the cooperation of all men."

In November he went on a tour of the department. On the 8th of that month he disappeared. Three days later he was already among the guerrillas of the National Liberation Army operating in that region.

From the mountain, rifle in hand, he sent a message to the people of Colombia:

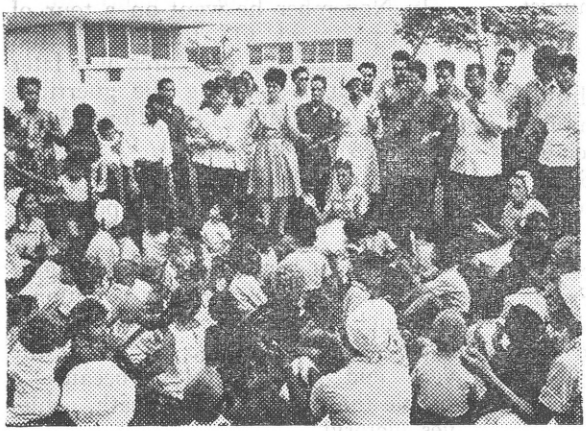
"We must keep active. The struggle of the people must become a national struggle! A struggle until death, because we are ready to go on to the very end! Until victory, because a people that gives itself to death, achieves victory!"

On February 15, 1966, in the area known as "Cement Patio" of the Santander Department, he was killed in combat against the troops at the service of the oligarchy and imperialism.

Today the people of Colombia regard him as one of their foremost heroes. His ideas and his attitude still light the road to liberation. His mother was right when she said:

"No, I do not want to make a martyr out of Camilo; he was not a martyr saint. He was a hero because he sacrified himself for his ideals."

"THE PEOPLE KNOW THAT THE ELECTORAL WAYS HAVE BEEN EXHAUSTED / PEOPLE KNOW THAT THERE IS NO OTHER WAY BUT THAT OF ARMED STRUGGLE"



THE NEO-LAO HAKSAT DELEGATION IN CUBA

On October 6, 1967, an official delegation of the Neo Lao Haksat arrived in Havana, invited by OSPAAAL to participate in the events to be held in Cuba, on the occasion of the Tricontinental Day of Solidarity with the People of Laos.

The delegation was headed by Saly Vongkhamsao, member of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat, and included Kamphay Boupha, member of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat, Kamsoubinh Thonveunh, Staff Officer of the People's Liberation Army; Phengkhoune Voraphet and Koua Keu, Army officers; Mrs. Khamphat Sayree of the Women's Federation, as well as Soulivong Phrasithideth, Sithonh Sibounidong and Bounhieng Sysourath.

Osmany Cienfuegos, Secretary General of OSPAAAL, Joaquín Más and Carlos Lechuga, Assistant Secretary Generals of OSPAAAL, Melba Hernández, President of the Organizing Committee of the Day of Solidarity with Laos, the Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in Cuba, Ngo Mau and personalities from the Communist Party of Cuba, welcomed the Laotian delegation at the airport.

The delegation made a tour through different Cuban provinces and was present in many events which took place during the Week of Solidarity with the Asian People.

At a press conference held in Havana, Saly Vongkhamsao stated that "the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL has carried out fruitful activities for the revolutionary movement of the three continents, thus preparing the conditions for furthering their development and unification for the coordination of their struggle against U.S. imperialism."

He also expressed his deep gratitude for the assistance and the support given by OSPAAAL and the peoples of the three continents to the Laotian people, in their revolutionary struggle against the U.S. aggression to Laos.

LAOS
VIVA LA SOLIDARIDAD CON EL

let us destroy colonialism in GUADELOUPE

Several days ago, the group of the Guadeloupe National Organization (GONG), issued a declaration on the development of the struggle of the people in that island colony against French imperialism and for national independence.

The document points out that "on May 26-27, 1967, the French colonial administration unleashed a bloody repression to crush the popular rebellion at Pointe-a-Pitre."

"Construction workers were demanding a 2 per cent salary increase and the French colonialists threw their legionnaire and paratrooper hordes against the workers, killing 45 patriots, wounding 300 and jailing over 100."

"In accordance to its colonialist and demagogic nature, the French government attempts to crush and confuse the just struggle of the Guadeloupe people for their national independence."

The statement adds that "despite its liberal appearance and the de-colonization myth, the French Government continues to be an imperialist and colonialist government. In several African nations, the French government continues exploiting the peoples through neocolonialism. And although it apparently opposes aggression, French imperialism has militarily attacked the people of Gabon to reimpose the unpopular régime of Leon M'Ba, its faithful servant."

"Under the guise of the so-called "Overseas Departments and Territories," the French Government keeps colonial exploitation over the peoples of Martinique, Guiana (Cayenne), Reunion, Polinesia, Somaliland and Guadeloupe, using its occupation forces and through military intervention."

GONG analyzes the situation in Guadeloupe and points out that two currents of political opinion are present in the scene of Guadeloupe. "On the one hand, the collaborationist current, whose promoters are recruited directly from the ranks of the top bourgeoisie and the petite intellectual bourgeoisie. These classes, in view of their privileged position, are interested in maintaining colonialism in Guadeloupe; they fear the taking of power of the working masses."

"On the other hand, the revolutionary current, whose aim is the destruction of all forms of exploitation. This current represents the deepest aspirations of the working masses, im-

poverished peasants, revolutionary intellectuals and of the youth in general."

"Those who defend this revolutionary current know that in order to destroy all forms of exploitation in Guadeloupe, the first step to be taken is to destroy French colonialist exploitation and achieve power for the working masses. They know of the aggressive nature of French imperialism and are determined to struggle to oppose the reactionary violence of colonialism with the revolutionary violence of the people."

GONG then recalls that in abstaining by 53% from taking part in the March 1967 French legislative elections, the people of Guadeloupe showed their rejection of the colonial system and their desire for liberation.

"In the struggle for national independence —it adds— the people of the city of Basse Terre rebelled and victoriously resisted from March 20 to 24, 1967 the onslaught of colonialism and its repressive hordes."

"Two months later, in Pointe-a-Pitre, during the construction workers strike, the people of that city, supported by all the Guadeloupe workers and youth, rebelled and violently fought on May 26-27 against French colonialism, its local lackeys and its foreign legion and paratrooper hordes."

The statement adds that the traitors to the cause of the Guadeloupe people vainly attempted to call on the fighters to keep calm, but the workers answered such attempts by handing all available weapons to fight off the mercenary hordes. And although French colonialism hides its casualties, the number of dead and wounded mercenaries amounts to several scores.

The Declaration of GONG adds that over a hundred Guadeloupe patriots are kept in prison in Guadeloupe and in France. And to confuse the

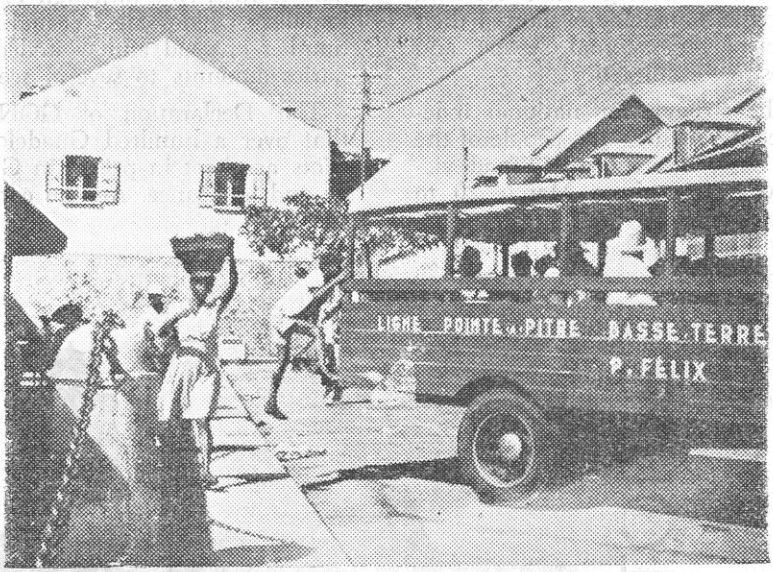
GUADELOUPE

issues, they are going to be tried on charges of being members of GONG and of carrying on alleged "subversive activities and attempting against the territorial integrity."

"The French Government —it states— attempts to crush the National Liberation Movement through this trial. But the 25 patriots detained in the Paris colonialist prisons, those who are under arrest in Guadeloupe and all Guadeloupe revolutionaries know that detention is a stage in the struggle and are decided to firmly condemn French colonialism and to struggle to the end for national independence."

"French colonialist trials against Algerian patriots did not stop the impetuous advance of the Algerian Revolution."

"As the Vietnamese people and the Algerian people did, the people of Guadeloupe will defeat French imperialism."



The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America support the struggle of the people of Guadeloupe for their national independence, and the Executive Secretariat of OSPAAAL, in accordance with the solidarity expressed in the agreements of the First Tricontinental Conference, fully supports the combatants of Guadeloupe, fully convinced that they will achieve victory.

ANNIVERSARIES

ALGERIA

On November 1st, 1954 the people of Algeria started their heroic battle against foreign colonial domination. In the Sierra de Aures (resisting heart) the National Front of Liberation (FLN) made known the proclamation of the insurrection, a document of exceptional importance that started an open armed conflict in a nation that had been oppressed during 130 years.

This document explained to the people of Algeria the necessity of waging an armed struggle in order to achieve their independence, inasmuch as France had closed all other roads for its achievement.

When the FLN was born on November 1st, 1954, the Algerian leaders stressed the following in their proclamation: "Placing the interests of the nation above all selfish and mistaken considerations of peoples and entities, in accordance with revolutionary principles, our action is aimed exclusively against colonialism, our only blind enemy that has always refused to grant us the minimum of freedom when we employed peaceful means of struggle."

The people and the government of Algeria, thirteen years afterwards, remain faithful to this principle, raising high the banner of war to the death against colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism. Five years after the end of the glorious armed insurrection, one can still read in some of the walls of the "Casbah" the signs, painted in Arabic and French by anonymous heroes: "The only hero is the people."

November 3 — PANAMA— On this date, Panama, which had been a province of Colombia during 82 years, freed itself and became a Republic. In 1878, France obtained a concession from the Colombian government for the construction of an inter-oceanic canal. However, they failed in the undertaking and then, by the Heran-Hay agreement, the United States obtained in 1903, the rights to open the Canal. The agreement was rejected by the Colombian senate. Three days later, the new republic was recognized by the United States, and shortly afterwards a new treaty was signed, termed Hay-Bunau Varilla.

The work in the construction of the Canal Zone started in 1906 and finished in 1914. Two new important ports were created: that of Cristóbal on the Atlantic and Balboa, on the Pacific.

In this manner, the country was born without sovereignty, because an important segment of its territory, with an area of 1.432 square kilometers from coast to coast, remained under the absolute control of a U.S. governor, who lives in a place called Balboa Heights. There is also a military government, whose command is not limited to the occupation troops stationed in the zone and other military bases of the United States established in Panama, but also encroaches on all the Caribbean.

Since its proclamation of independence, Panama has had nearly 40 presidents, and all of them have been representatives of the national oligarchies and generally linked by family ties. The majority of the Panamanian people have rebelled against this unheard of state of affairs; hence, the guerrilla uprisings of Victoriano Lorenzo, early in the century, the tenant strikes in 1925 and 1942, as well as the uprisings of the peasants and the native population. In April 1959, several groups of young revolutionaries rose up in arms against the oligarchy, in the hills of Cerro Tute. The latter part of 1963, a "hunger march" was held, in which thousands of persons left the city of Colón to demand an improvement in the economic condition of that city, the second of importance in the country. In January 1964, the students organized a march towards the so-called "Canal Zone" in order to raise the Panamanian flag in a school house. The Yankee soldiers stationed in the "zone" machine-gunned the marchers, leaving a total of 30 dead, in the three days that the struggle lasted.

Today, the glorious dead of January are the banner raised by the people of Panama in their fight for freedom.

November 7, 1967, marks the Fiftieth Anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, led by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, an event that broke all the traditional molds and opened new and vast possibilities to Marxism, at the same time turning old and worn-out Zarist Russia into a young and vigorous socialist state: the first one in the world.

In order to demonstrate that revolution was feasible, Lenin and the bolsheviks had to wage a hard and long battle against feudalism, capitalism and impe-

rialism on the one hand and against the current of pseudorevolutionaries who were skeptical and lacked confidence in victory, on the other.

The key to revolutionary success was the armed insurrection of bolsheviks, workers and peasants— of men convinced, determined and impassioned with the cause of the Revolution, and bent upon the task of placing power in the hands of the people.

In addition to this, the timely decisions, bold actions and profound revolutionary conviction of the vanguard and particularly, the invaluable presence in every revolution of a man as brilliant and talented as Lenin, were of decisive importance.

The "assault of heaven," as the bolsheviks described the armed revolution for power, was possible thanks to the victory of the ideas of Lenin as opposed to narrow and myopic schemes, ideas and concepts.

Leninism imposed itself because it is a doctrine based on the objective and scientific analysis of social reality, leaving out hesitations.

Fifty years from that extraordinary victory, the conditions and situations that Lenin analyzed for Russia and Europe during the first two decades of the century are present today with features, conditions and characteristics peculiar to the three continents: Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The fight without quarter against imperialism, as Lenin has taught us —a fight mainly against U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious enemy of the peoples and the bastion of the world system of exploitation, has become the fundamental duty of revolutionaries all over the world.

Today, in the Three Continents, the ideas of that brilliant revolutionary stand out more than ever, with the intensification of the armed insurrection of the peoples for their true national independence, and the best homage paid by the Three Continents in this historic anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution is to step up that struggle, organizing the necessary and just war against the imperialist yoke in order to make true the Leninist dream of a happy world in which the workers will be the owners of that which they create.

TRICONTINENTAL NEWS

AFRICA

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

The People's Idea Party of Equatorial Guinea issued a call to the world in which it denounces the tragic situation of the Spanish colonies of Rio Muni and Fernando Poo, and announces the decision of its members to rise as a single man to finally sweep the massacres, deportations, arrests and neocolonialism of which both territories are the victims.

The long statement accuses the so-called "autonomous régime", headed by Bonifacio Ondo Edu of being a facade for the ferocious Spanish colonialism in Ecuatorial Guinea, and points out that the PIP will struggle to the full to achieve its program, which reflects the legitimate aspirations of the people: National Independence, Territorial Integrity, and Social Welfare.

As immediate political platform, the PIP urges the unity of all patriots without distinction of class, sex, age, religious creed or political belief, and appeals for aid from all the anti-colonialist forces of the world.

NIGERIA

On October 4th, Enugu, the capital of Biafra (Eastern Nigeria) fell in the hands of the federal troops and the leader belonging to the Ibo minority, Lieutenant Colonel Odumegwu Ojukwu withdrew with his general staff to the south of the region, while the soldiers of the Federation prepared the terrain for their total consolidation in Enugu.

RHODESIA AND SOUTH AFRICA

The Rhodesian Minister of Defense, Lord Graham, declared in Salisbury, capital of the Rhodesian racist régime, that according to his estimates there are over 200 active guerrillas in the country.

The Union of African Students in Europe (UASE) released a long communique on the current world political situation which, it affirms, is characterized by the clear intention of international imperialism of waging a last desperate effort to change the course of the National Liberation Movement.

An example of this effort is the brutal genocidal war against the Vietnamese people by the imperialist circles ruling in the United States.

It states that in Viet Nam are being used the most advanced techniques of war against the Vietnamese people, the indiscriminate bombing of residential areas and other atrocities, whose main aim is to threaten not only the people of Viet Nam but the world national liberation movement in general, especially in the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The UASE also condemns and denounces the Zionist aggression —encouraged and supported by U.S. imperialism— to the Arab nations in the Middle East, as well as the supply of weapons by the Tel Aviv regime to the South African and Rhodesian racists and to other reactionary African governments.

The document hails the military victories achieved by the peoples of Rhodesia, Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) over the forces of fascism, and states that the Organization of African Unity (OAU) has become a virtual instrument of U.S. imperialism.

The Union of African Students in Europe points out that for the students of that Continent has arrived the hour of devoting themselves to the cause of the African Revolution and of fighting the pseudo-student organizations created by U.S. imperialism and puppet governments in Africa and others continents.

The UASE document also refers to the rebellion of workers, peasants, youth, student and proggressive intellectuals in Latin America against U.S. imperialism, which has been branded as the number one enemy of the peoples of the world and ringleader of all imperialist forces, and underscores that the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people can not be separated from that being waged by the Arab peoples and the peoples of Africa and Latin America: "are part of the general rebellion of the peoples against imperialism and any form of aggression and exploitation."

GUINEA:

NINE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

With the organized delivery of arms to the people, and the total success of the 8th Congress of the Democratic Party, the Republic of Guinea reached the 9th Anniversary of its independence, under the leadership of President Sekou Touré.

Congress approved the general resolution of the conference which in its international aspect openly condemns the aggression of U.S. imperialism against the people of Viet Nam, expressing its support to the struggle of the movement for liberation in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The people celebrated the anniversary of their national feast with a parade in the park of Conakry, in which members of the youth of the PDG, militants of the party, farmers' unions, armed forces and people's militia participated. Sekou Touré summed up the proceedings, and in his speech he ratified the decision of his government to continue the development of the Guinean Revolution, confronting all the maneuvers of colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism.

The General Resolution of Congress agreed unanimously to organize a Central Committee of the PDG, integrated by 45 members, 15 of them elected by the Congress and the remaining 30 shall be the federal secretaries from a corresponding number of provinces, which comprise the administrative division of the country.

Also, the final resolution agreed to appoint the Political Bureau of the Party, integrated by seven members. Sekou Touré was reelected unanimously, and in the midst of the enthusiasm of the delegates, as Secretary General of the Party and undoubted leader of the revolution of Guinea.

An objective comparison between Guinea on October 2nd, 1958 —date of the proclamation of independence— and the Guinea of today, nine years after that event, speaks with eloquence of the fruitful work of the government, the party and the people of the country.

Guinea continues to gain important battles for the life of its people, such as: the fight against tribalism, against colonial anarchy, against capitalist exploitation of the commercial and industrial companies, which endeavored to transfer to Europe the profits obtained with the hard work of the oppressed nation.

ANGOLA

A communique issued by the Portuguese colonialist forces disclosed in Luanda that five of its soldiers were wounded during fighting against guerrillas of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement at Luica River valley.

The communiqué also referred to an attack against a railroad station and other skirmishes with the guerrillas in the Cabinda district, but offered no further details.

Luanda's Portuguese authorities, on the other hand, acknowledged that the colonial army had suffered 23 casualties as a result of several encounters with the MPLA guerrillas.

According to a military communiqué issued in that capital, the MPLA fighters attacked the Portuguese troops in the Luvaca, Chiume-Ninda and Camabatela regions.

The main combat took place to the northeast of Luvaca, where the Angolan patriots laid an ambush to a Portuguese military column.

In Dar-Es-Salaam, the MPLA released a statement denouncing the Portuguese colonialists who —according to the document— are building "strategic hamlets" with a view to preventing the participation of the popular masses in Angola's war of liberation.

Meanwhile, according to a news broadcast over the Brazzaville radio station, 23 Portuguese soldiers were killed in action against the African guerrillas, 150 kms. from Luanda.

MOZAMBIQUE

The Portuguese colonialist forces command, stationed at Lourenço Marques, reported "a mortar attack against the Muedacujos airdrome, in northern Mozambique, that damaged a plane, a helicopter and a military transport."

According to the military communiqué, the attack was carried out by guerrilla forces of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO).

In a communiqué addressed by the FRELIMO to the African heads of the member states of the OAU, who met recently in Kinshasa, over 800,000 Mozambicans are reportedly living in the liberated zones of the Cabo Delgado and Niassa provinces.

A FRELIMO spokesman denounced that the colonialist troops rebelled in the Niassa province when the commander of the Portuguese military camp at Chicnono publicly shot down a soldier who refused to go on reconnaissance patrol.

In Paris, the influential newspaper Le Monde reported the death of 11 Portuguese soldiers as the result of a surprise attack on the Mueda airport, in the northern part of the country, launched by the FRELIMO forces.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA

The president of the South West Africa People's Organization, San Nujoma stated that the South Africa racist régime can only by overthrown by means of armed struggle.

Meanwhile, in Windhoek, the South African régime authorities were sending reinforcements to the zone known as Ovamba land, in the northern part of this South West Africa territory, where SWAPO's guerrilla groups are constantly harassing the racist police.

SWAPO stated, through President Nujoma, that the organization would step up its guerrilla activities against the South African racists who have

occupied Sout West Africa ever since the League of Nations gave it as a mandate to South Africa, which now refuses to accept a U.N. resolution withdrawing the trusteeship.

GUINEA-BISSAU

A communiqué issued in Conakry reported that guerrilla forces from Portuguese Guinea had attacked and destroyed four military headquarters of the colonialist forces near the southern city of Katio, inflicting numerous casualties to the enemy.

The document, released by a representative of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) points out that Guinean technicians who recently returned to the country are considerably increasing cultivations in the liberated zones to the North and South of Portuguese Guinea.

In Lisbon, a brief official communiqué disclosed that Captain Carlos Guimarcas, stationed in Guinea (Bissau), had been killed in combat with the PAIGC patriots.

The news was divulged by ANI, the Portuguese information agency, giving the Portuguese armed forces as its source.

On the other hand Amilcar Cabral, Secretary General of PAIGC, stated that "the members of that organization and the people of Guinea-Bissau in general, wil carry on the armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism until achieving total victory."

ASIA

VIET NAM

The National Front for Liberation made public its new programme, adopted at the extraordinary Congress of the National Front for Liberation of South Viet Nam, while the patriotic forces continued their rainy season offensive throughout South Viet Nam.

Some three hundred delegates of the N.F.L. gathered during a week at some point in South Viet Nam, to discuss and approve the new policy of the N.F.L. and the Liberation Armed Forces.

Meanwhile, the L.A.F. concentrated its daily attacks against the Yankee bases in Con Thien, Dong Ha, Gio Linh, Camp Carroll and others, while U.S. planes and warships bombed the Demilitarized Zone and the southern provinces of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. In the central region, especially in the Pleiku zone, the L.A.F. also carried out some important attacks. In the valley of Que Son, scene

of Operation "Wheeler", the marines likewise received telling blows dealt by the patriots of South Viet Nam.

The B-52 strategic bombers were converted into tactic planes, carrying out Marine Force-supporting missions along with other aircraft. However, not even the heavy bombing could silence the batteries manned by the patriots courageously fighting in this zone.

Troops of the L.A.F. and Saigonese soldiers clashed in hand to hand combat in the swampy region of the Mekong delta, about 120 kilometers from Saigon.

Meanwhile, warships of the Seventh Fleet and land artillery daily bombarded the neutral zone, south of Parallel 17. Two events of enormous importance were reported in Saigon: one was the blowing up of the diplomatic site of the Chiang Kai-Shek régime and the other was the attempt against the life of Colonel Charles T. Chung, Chief of Intelligence of the Embassy, who was seriously wounded with a 45-caliber gun by a young girl.

Also, a spokesman reported that the U.S. marines are going through a "very difficult situation" due to the constant attack of the L.A.F., which concentrate heavy artillery and mortar fire on their positions, now isolated by the floods brought about by the monsoon rains.

In the meantime, usually well informed U.S. sources admitted that in the battles fought to the south of the Demilitarized Zone, the U.S. troops had suffered severe casualties —over 500 dead and some 1,300 wounded, including soldiers and officers.

Hanoi announced that two B-52 strategic bombers —the first of this type— had been downed by the Liberation Armed Forces in the Vinh Linh region.

Up to now, the B-52 planes had been used by the United States mostly in tactical missions in the two zones of Viet Nam. Capable of flying at high altitudes, these aircraft have lately been used for continued bombings of the Demilitarized Zone as well as the neighboring region to the north, in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Meanwhile, the newspaper **Nhan Dan** ran a "Golden List" on its front page, giving the number of U.S. pirates shot down by cities: Ngue And: 291, Thant Hoa: 243, Quan Ninh: 150, Ha Tinh: 147, Vinh Linh: 139, Hanoi: 138 and Haiphong: 128.

In another article, the North Vietnamese journal, referring to the visit to Viet Nam of North American black leader Stokely Carmichael, stated: "We welcome Carmichael's visit to Viet Nam —as he has, on more than one occasion, exhorted the North American black youth to refuse to fight for the United States in Viet Nam."

KOREA

The Seoul military régime reported an action of the guerrillas operating in South Korea, while the goverment of Democratic Korea denounced new U.S. provocations and aggressive plans. A military train transporting war materiél, was blown up about 18 kilometers to the northwest of Seoul. This action was charged to the guerrillas operating in that zone.

Heavy military forces were sent by the régime of dictator Pak Chung Hee to this zone, including "anti-guerrilla" troops. The introduction of modern automatic armaments, and the use of snipers, was denounced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Military Armistice Commission, convening in Panmunjon.

In another denunciation, the illegal introduction by the U.S. of nuclear warheads for land-to-land missiles into the Demilitarized Zone, was reported as a flagrant violation of the Armistice agreements.

Meanwhile, the U.S. High Command of the Eighth Army, stationed in South Korea, revealed its plans to erect an electronic barrier along the Demilitarized Zone, similar to the one McNamara is planning to build in Viet Nam.

At the same time, some 1,200 farmers in four South Korean provinces have abandoned their lands, as a protest against the high land taxes. This peasant movement went on in the provinces considered as the main grain producers.

In addition to this, dispatches from Seoul reported continuous incidents provoked by Yankee soldiers who —under the flag of the United Nations— continue to occupy South Korea.

The first incident caused the death of a barman, who was shot down by a U.S. soldier, after refusing to pay his check. In another instance, two citizens were murdered by soldiers of dictator Pak Chung Hee's puppet régime in the military post of Hunnai-Myun, having been mistakenly identified as "North Korean spies." The South Korean authorities dismissed this incident as "unimportant" and announced that the soldiers have orders to "shoot at any suspicious character."

THAILAND

The actions of the guerrilla forces operating in northeast and northwest Thailand were reinforced by the actions of a new focus, which began operating in the south. An official communiqué of the Bangkok régime admitted that ten military police, including a Lieutenant Colonel, had been killed in a skirmish with guerrillas in the Prachuab province, southern Thailand.

This news was received nearly twenty-four hours after the first contingent of mercenary troops had landed in South Viet Nam.

In Washington, an official spokesman confirmed that the guerrilla movement extends to the northeast and northwest of Thailand. As source for this information, the spokesman referred to a document submitted to the United States Congress, regarding the aid that the United States Government is giving, and will be forced to give to the puppet Thailand authorities in order to suppress the armed struggle of the Thai people.

INDONESIA

The political situation of this country became increasingly complex, while guerrilla actions were reported in different points of Indonesia.

General Suharto's military régime admitted that the country is in the midst of a violent economic crisis, with a view to getting a 75-million dollar loan from the United States government.

The crisis was related to the restrictions applied to imports and exports by the Indonesian government, which resulted in a rise in the price of staple commodities.

Meanwhile, a military communiqué reported a battle between an army patrol and an armed group in Megeland, Central Java. After this skirmish, the men comprising the armed group disappeared into the jungle.

On the other hand, Djakarta's Military Command emitted a ban prohibiting public meetings. This measure was apparently directed at preventing clashes between marines, partisans of ex-president Sukarno, and members of the rightist student organization KAMI.

LATIN AMERICA

BOLIVIA

The military trial against French journalist Régis Debray, Argentine painter Ciro R. Bustos, and some Bolivians, got underway in the oil town of Camiri.

Just a few minutes after the beginning of the proceedings, five months and six days after the arrest of the principal accused in the village of Muyupampa, the army prosecutor, Colonel Remberto Iriarte, requested the death penalty for Debray and Bustos.

In accordance with the constitution, the maximum penalty in Bolivia is 30 years in prison. The president of the tribunal, Colonel Efrain Guachalla stressed that the sentence could not be appealed.

The first public hearings developed in the midst of great irregularities and coactive practices applied by the military tribunal against the lawyers for the defense, preceded by military maneuvers tending to create the tense atmosphere required by the prosecutors. The trial was also noted for the attack of the military prosecutor against Debray and his writings, as well as the distribution, during the session, of anti-communist folders, signed by a so-called committee of "Ladies of Camirí."

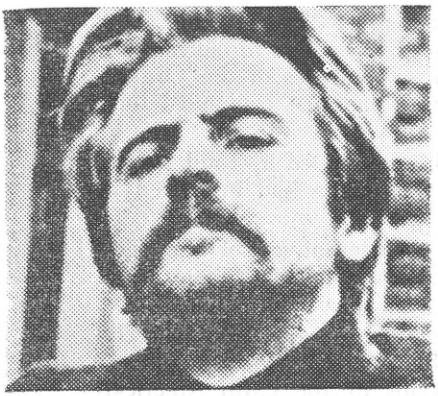
After the first session was over, the accused were returned to prison in the same manner in which they arrived, that is, in an armored truck, heavily guarded.

It was stated that the trial would not be renewed until the Supreme Court of Justice, in La Paz, has given its opinion on the appeal presented by the attorney for Bustos.

The second session started with a reading of the former proceedings, while additional measures were adopted by the guards of military security.

During this second public session there were also constant protests of the attorneys for the defense against the tribunal which, they claimed, "was imposing many restrictions to the rights of the defense." In addition to this, the few persons who have had the privilege of attending the trial, having been granted permission by the military authorities, also suffered many

restrictions and have been subjected to a minute search, which even involved their having to remove their shoes, in order to be searched.



Raúl Noville, attorney for Debray, demanded the exhibition of his client's passport, and protested for the scandal caused by the applause which followed the accusations of the prosecutor against Debray, which applause originated in the ranks of the soldiers assigned to guard the Court House.

"The session is over, you must submit your request in writing" was the only reply that could be obtained from Colonel Efrain Guanchalla, who presides the Court Martial, when leaving the court room, after having suspended the trial for "two or three days."

THE OAS MEETING

In the early hours of Monday, September 25th last, the doors of the Pan American Union in Washington opened to bid farewell to the foreign ministers of the member countries of the Organization of American States (OAS), who had just concluded their 12th consultative meeting.

The pretext for the meeting had been supplied by Raul Leoni's Venezuelan régime, which claimed that Cuba had interfered in that country by actively aiding the guerrilla movement.

With well-rehearsed tones, the representatives of the most reactionary and unpopular governments of the hemisphere raised their voices to demand all kinds of joint measures against Cuba.

But the very urgency of their demands revealed that the echo of the shooting of the guerrillas, that like spreading gunpower have lit the flames of new Viet Nams in the Latin American continent, still rang in their ears.

In accordance to the script prepared by the Yankee imperial master, all the foreign ministers, except that of Mexico, got together to make up a 15-point programme outlining a plot for an aggression against Cuba, the National Liberation Movements in the hemisphere, OSPAAAL and OLAS.

The spirit of unity with which Yankee propaganda tried to surround the Conference could not cover up the demoralization of those present, who totally lack popular support.

Heading the conclave, of course, was the power that interferes in every corner of the world; the barbarous and bloody state that resorts to the most criminal weapons and unheard-of means against the people of Viet Nam; the brutal imperialism that for a century has been stealing territories from Latin America, bleeding out its natural resources and killing its men, women, children and the aged.

As docile puppets, the OAS foreign ministers demanded a Yankee military attack, while the Cuban people, steady and firm in their fortress, continued their work for the construction of a new and free society.

History has demonstrated that the opportunists, the traitors, have never been able to stand up and clamor for justice for their illiterate, barefoot peoples, hungered and trampled upon by foreign exploitation.

This is a language reserved for free men. And in Latin America it is the language of the guerrillas, that join their renewed cries of war and victory to the sound of the machine guns.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Violence erupted once wore in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, when racist mobs attacked with bricks and stones the black citizens who were walking through the southern part of the town.

The police shot their firearms on several occasions and threw tear gas grenades against the racists. According to reports, three persons were wounded and another 32 arrested as a result of the disturbances provoked by the racists. In the meantime, other racist elements gathered in front of the residence of Catholic Archbishop William Cousins, with the purpose of coercing him into expelling Father James Groppi from the Archdiocese. Father Groppi is a White clergyman who has led the demonstrations of Milwaukee's black citizens in their demand of the ceasing of discrimination in the rental of housing facilities.

Similar demonstrations occurred in St. Louis, in the state of Illinois, in protest against the racism of that U.S. city. Many shops owned by racists were set afire also in that city.

In the U.S. city of Dayton, Ohio, the police arrested some 30 persons and many more were wounded in an attack against groups of African-Americans who were vigorously protesting against the murder of a black citizen, later identified as Robert Elwood Barbee, responsible of Social Welfare of his neighborhood.

From New York it was reported that the local police manhandled black leader Robert Smith, while he was attempting to defend himself from the false accusations with which he had been charged in the city courts.

Smith, who was a collaborator of the late black leader Malcom X, was arrested by the police because of his activities in New York against racial discrimination and the economic expoitation suffered by the African-American community during the past 400 years.

At the same time, General Ralph Haines, U.S. Army Assistant Chief of Staff, announced in Washington that the National Guard of the United States would build up throughout the country, large deposits of tear gas bombs, armored vests, flares and other auxiliary means to fight against the revolt of the black citizens. These de-

posits shall be concentrated mostly in the ten or twelve states considered as most dangerous, in case of an uprising in the struggle for the rights of the black citizens of the United States.

A recent training exercise held in New York City recently reveals the degree of preparedness achieved by the Pentagon to impose a fascist dictatorship in the United States.

It was the so-called "Operation Cadence", in which the 356th. Civil Affairs Group of the U.S. Army reserve took part, consisting in taking charge of the New York municipal administration, including the police services.

According to the New York Daily News, this military exercise is necessary due to the fact that the U.S. Army must be called to take charge of a government the size of New York or even bigger.

Significantly, the military operation was carried out while blacks and Puerto Ricans jointly rebelled in the Bronx, a rebellion provoked by racist brutality and the terrible economic oppression of which minority groups in the United States are the victims.

The Pentagon now pretends to resolve its ever increasing manpower needs in Viet Nam by extending the compulsory tour of duty in South East Asia to two years instead of one.

Therefore, a vast propaganda campaign has been opened by press organs and so-called "military commentators" who claim that increasing U.S. casualties in Viet Nam are provoked by the "inexperience" of the occupation troops. Thus, they claim, their tour of duty must be extended so they acquire enough experience to save their lives.

The U.S. Chemical concern General Ordnance Equipment Co. announced in Pittsburgh that it has manufactured a toxic gas to be used against black rebellions. A company spokesman said that police departments in many American cities had already purchased the "Chemical Mace", which provokes terrible muscular contractions, pain, dizziness and other discomforts.

This toxic substance has already been used against black demonstrators by the New Haven, Connecticut, Police during the recent Afro-American rebellion there.

General Ordnance disclosed the toxic chemical has been purchased by the police departments in the cities of San Fernando, Columbus, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

NICARAGUA

The Managua press reported that a group of guerrillas belonging to the "Sandinist Front of National Liberation" had been observed in the department of Boaco, near Lake Nicaragua. The dispatch also pointed out the fact that forces of Somoza's National Guard had been sent to that zone, to give pursuit to the revolutionary groups.

Other journals of the capital stated that the guerrilla groups appear to come from the mountains of the Matagalpa department, where General Augusto César Sandino operated, over 40 years ago.

Meanwhile, Nicaragua's radio station broadcasted the news that detachments of the dictator's National Guard had engaged in several skirmishes with guerrillas belonging to the "Sandinist Front of Nicaraguan Liberation", which operate in the department of Boaco.

Telegraphic dispatches indicated that the skirmishes had occurred in

the localities of Tierra Azul and Matiguas, the latter on the boundary with the department of Matagalpa.

The Nicaraguan dictator admitted that the National Guard had suffered several casualties in these armed clashes.

This remark of Somoza's made during a press conference, was a flat contradiction of former communiqués issued by the National Guard, who insisted that its forces had not suffered any casualties in their battles with the guerrillas.

VENEZUELA

Douglas Bravo, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of National Liberation of Venezuela (FALN) sent greetings to Prime Minister Fidel Castro and also to the Permanent Secretariat of the Organization of Latin American Solidarity (OLAS).

The message reads as follows:

"Comandante Fidel Castro: From the mountains of Venezuela, our fighters greet your speech before the Conference of OLAS as the best and greatest stimulus to our revolutionary struggle."

The Commander in Chief of the FALN of Venezuela sent a message in similar terms to the Permanent Secretariat of OLAS, calling the First Conference of OLAS the "greatest step forward taken up to now, to achieve revolutionary unity."

Douglas Bravo stated that the OLAS Conference is a faithful reflection of continental thought, as well as of the ideals of The Liberator, Simón Bolívar.

In Caracas, a military tribunal of that city sentenced revolutionary leader Américo Martín, Secretary General of the MIR, to a term of 27 years imprisonment.

Martín had been arrested on June 12th last, together with Félix Leonet Canales, also a member of the MIR, who has been sentenced recently by the same military tribunal to 10 years imprisonment. The Venezuelan Court Martial also condemned six persons accused of belonging to the guerrillas led by Major Douglas Bravo, to prison terms of 17 years and eighth months.

Tulio Colmenares, who acted as attorney for the defense in the military trials against Venezuelan leaders Martín and Leonet, claimed that these trials were unconstitutional.

At the same time, the Caracas Court Martial ratified the sentence of 10 years imposed against Simón Sáez Mérida, Secretary General of the Movement of Revolutionary Left (MIR) of Venezuela, who was substituted by Martín.

Also, the Secretary of the Presidency of the Venezuelan government, Manuel Mantilla, indicated that the government of Raúl Leoni trusts that the rightist directors of the Communist Party of Venezuela, after censuring the First Conference of OLAS, "shall continue maintaining the line of retreat from armed struggle."

News were received from the capital of Venezuela, advising that five buildings of industrial and commercial concerns blew up as a result of a violent explosion in the suburb of "El Llanito," located in the eastern sector of the capital.

After the explosion, a violent fire developed, which totally consumed five buildings. Losses were estimated at $400,000.00.

Meanwhile, the wave of repression unleashed by Leoni's government continued in Caracas, with the arrest of

325 persons accused of collaborating with the growing guerrilla movement.

The information supplied by the Caracas press pointed out the news that an armed group had taken over two million bolívares from a Maracaibo hotel, in an action called "Operation Self-Financing," while about six time bombs were set and some 30 military uniforms were taken.

Another group of men, armed with pistols, forcibly entered the residence of the Military Attaché of the Embassy of the United States in Caracas, in search of guns and military uniforms. A spokesman for the diplomatic seat stated that the U.S. official, Captain Paul Briant, was not at home at the time.

Other reports from Caracas sources revealed that two policemen of the Venezuelan régime were wounded when a revolutionary commando attacked a police patrol car on the road that leads from San Felipe to Yaritagua, in the state of Yaracuy.

According to police versions, in this action one of the attacking revolutionaries was killed, and two other were wounded.

GUYANA

A declaration of the Guyana People's Progressive Party, issued in Georgetown, refuted propaganda circulated by the government on the alleged flourishing state of the national economy.

The PPP statement supports with officially-supplied figures its charge on the deterioration of agricultural production, the increase in the import of foodstuffs, the decrease of annual trade and the huge deficit piled up by the government in the balance of payments.

At the same time, circulating money has decreased as well as the country's gold reserves, while the country is delivered into the hands of foreign monopolies which keep it as a source of cheap raw materials and a market for their manufactured products.

A declaration of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana accuses the coalition government of keeping an accomplice silence on the racist brutality displayed against the American black population.

The statement recalls the terrible living conditions which prevail in the negro ghettoes in the United States and the fact that the non-white population in the United States is considered a second class citizenry.

The PPP also denounces that instead of solving the grave problems faced by the black community, the U.S. Government devotes huge sums to finance an unjust war against the Vietnamese peoples, and concludes by demanding that the government of Forbes Burnham, despite its status as a puppet, energetically denounce racism and oppression of the black people in the United States.

APPEALS AND MESSAGES

DECLARATION OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAAL CONDEMNING THE IMPERIALIST AGGRESSION AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF THE CONGO (L), AND MOBUTU'S PUPPET REGIME

The Congo has again turned into a theater of massacres of its population.

Laying bare their rivalries for the control of the great economic potential of this country, U.S. imperialists and their NATO allies have just openly clashed in Stanleyville —using their lackeys, Mobutu and Tshombe, as usual— in the event that some news agencies mildly label as "the mercenary aggression in Congo."

Tshombe, the traitor, the murderous puppet of Western Europe's capitals, who was overthrown by Mobutu, was in turn given a considerable number of mercenaries by his masters to overthrow Mobutu. It is a well-known fact that Mobutu is a murderer, a faithful CIA agent who rules against the will of the Congolese people, who is at the service of the U.S. high finance circles and who heads a mercenary force himself.

These are the same mercenaries who —having been recruited by Mobutu and Tshombe on the pretext of crushing the armed struggle of the Congolese people under the leadership of the National Council for Liberation— have now turned against Mobutu. The case of the chief of the mercenaries, Schramme and his group, is unquestionable. This so-called mercenary aggression against the Mobutu government has not been caused by the fact that his is a progressive régime, but quite on the contrary, it is due to the inter-imperialist struggle, which is the highest exppression of the rivalries prevailing among the great financial monopolies that want to take over the entire Congolese economy, with detriment to the people.

Mobutu, Tshombe and the entire Leopoldville clique are puppets of the imperialists, and the actual authors or accomplices of the assassination of former Prime Minister Patrice Emery Lumumba —the hero and constructor of the national independence of the Congo— and of the murder of his best colleagues and thousands of Congolese patriots.

In the recent past, Mobutu has implemented a demagogic policy, adopting measures of so-called nationalization, christening avenues and ships with the name of Lumumba, trying to pass for a progressive government. This is nothing but a maneuver aimed

at strengthening his grip on the government in order to isolate the people's liberation movement and split the progressive forces of Africa.

By the OAU meeting that recently took place in Leopoldville, Mobutu was hoping to achieve new successes in the implementation of this policy. But despite the meeting and the fact that Mobutu himself participated in its debates —which constitutes an ignominious blot on the decaying prestige of that organization— he was unable to disguise his maneuver.

Precisely during the works of this Conference, the activities of the People's Army increased, both in the East and in the West, thus fully demonstrating that armed struggle has never died out in the Congo, as some reactionary and imperialist news agencies wanted to make world public opinion believe.

The Executive Secretariat of OSPAAAL backs the stand of the National Council for the Liberation of the Congo, which stipulates that neither a coup d'etat, nor the constitution, nor any decrees, elections, laws or the substitution of Tshombe by Mobutu will change the neocolonialist régime at all, and that only through **armed struggle** will the Congolese people be able to wipe out Mobutu's backward régime, which has victimized the people of this country for over six years.

It vigorously appeals to the progressive men of the world, to progressive and socialist governments, to the national liberation movements that struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism in the African, Asian and Latin American continents, and to all the justice and freedom-loving peoples of the world, to support the heroic struggle that the Congolese people are waging for their total and full liberation.

The Executive Secretariat of OSPAAAL reaffirms once more its unconditional support to the armed struggle of the Congolese people and urges all the progressive forces of our three continents, as well as the peoples of the whole world, to condemn vigorously the massacre of the Congolese people and the plundering of their riches by the imperialist forces that, in their rivalry, are using the citizens of this country as their targets.

It is an imperative duty of the anti-colonialist, anti-imperialist, and progressive peoples of our three continents, to step up the solidarity activities with the National Council for the Liberation of the Congo and to wage this struggle up to the end, in order to achieve the total liberation of the heroic Congolese people.

Out with the Belgian-U.S. imperialists, their puppets and mercenaries from the Congo!

Long live the victorious armed struggle of the Congolese people!

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAAL
Havana, September 29, 1967.

"THIS GREAT HUMANITY HAS SAID: ENOUGH!
AND HAS STARTED TO MOVE FORWARD."

SOLIDARITY WITH MOZAMBIQUE

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL issued in its site in Havana an appeal on the occasion of the Day of Solidarity with the people of Mozambique, to be held on September 25.

The appeal indicates that on that date we commemorate the third anniversary of the historic inception of the armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism, under the leadership of the Front of Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO).

After recounting the terrible conditions of exploitation and poverty which prevail in Mozambique, the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL points out that the balance of the three years armed struggle is positive and two important provinces in the north, Cabo Delgado and Niassa have been almost completely liberated.

The fact that armed struggle is going on in the three principal Portuguese colonies in Africa constitutes a stimulus and a real help to the three movements that lead it, and the appearance of a guerrilla focus in Zimbabwe strengthens even more, the new correlation of revolutionary forces in the southern region of Africa.

Also, the appeals of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL exhorts all the progressive organizations of the world to give the most emphatic multilateral support to those who are fighting —arms in hand— in Mozambique, as the only possible means of expelling imperialism from this important African region, headed by U.S. imperialism.

OSPAAAL UPHOLDS THE PROGRAMME OF THE NFL

"The revolutionary forces of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the whole world are closely united to the people of South Viet Nam, whose struggle against the Yankee aggressors and lackeys constitutes the front-line trench of the anti-imperialist fight of all the peoples of the world."

A similar sentiment is expressed in a declaration of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, supporting the political programme recently announced by the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation.

The document recounts that, regardless of the brutal intensification of the campaign of genocide carried on in Viet Nam, the Yankee aggressor and his puppets and satellites, suffer humiliating defeats, and their outrageous crimes have only succeeded in strengthening the morale and fighting spirit of the people of Viet Nam.

After exhorting the whole world to increase its active and militant solidarity with the National Front for Liberation, genuine and sole representative of the heroic people of Viet Nam, and with the Vietnamese people, the document states:

"We are fully convinced that the people of South Viet Nam shall van quish the Yankee aggressors and their puppet administration and, together with their compatriots of the North shall fulfill the great and glorious task of liberating the south, defending the north and advance towards the peaceful reunification of the homeland."

OSPAAAL CONDEMNS YANKEE ATTACKS TO THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE

Another resolution of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL condemns the U.S. extermination bombings against the Demilitarized Zone and the North Vietnamese regions of Vinh Linh and Quang Binh. The document states

that the incredibly savage, criminal acts of Yankee imperialism are directed towards the mass destruction of villages and hamlets and the extermination of the population of these regions.

Concurrent with these attacks, the Yankee bombings against Hanoi, Haiphong, Cam Pha and other densely populated regions uncover, even more, the real meaning of the hypocrite "will for peace" and "negotiations" so loudly proclaimed by the Yankee imperialists, in their attempt to confuse the people of the world.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL finally exhorted the governments and the peoples of the socialist nations, as well as all the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the whole world, to express their most severe condemnation of the criminal acts of war committed by the Yankee imperialists, and adopt even more energetic and decisive measures, not only to uphold the anti-Yankee struggle politically, economically and militarily, as well as the battle for the national salvation of the people of Viet Nam, but also to ripost vigorously the criminal aggression of Yankee imperialism.

SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLES OF ASIA

The appeal of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, on the occasion of the World Event of Solidarity with the Asian Peoples, which was held from September 30 to October 6, stated that "the revolutionary struggle of the Asian peoples has developed considerably during the past few years."

The document further remarks that the popular armed struggle against the forces of imperialism and its agents is being successfully carried out in Viet Nam and Laos, while the Kingdom of Cambodia, constantly subjected to the aggressions of Yankee imperialism and the puppet régimes of South Viet Nam and Thailand, bravely confronts the aggressors, with the firm decision to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

"In Thailand, Philippines, North Kalimantan and Malaya" —it goes on to state— "the revolutionary armed struggle has extended itself as a sprinkle of gunpowder, and the heroic guerrillas fight victoriously, inflicting serious defeats to the enemy."

Likewise, the people of Indonesia, subjected to a brutal repression, have recently unleashed an armed struggle in order to attain their independence and freedom, and in Occupied South Yemen, the British colonial domination crumbles down before the armed revolutionary offensive of the people.

In Hong Kong, the popular masses fight resolutely against the British colonialist domination, and in Japan the popular anti-imperialist fight gathers ever increasing force, day by day.

The appeal of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL also points out the fact that Yankee imperialism uses its military bases in the occupied territories of Taiwan, Thailand, South Korea, South Viet Nam, Japan and other Asian countries, also using Japanese militarism and the Seventh Fleet in the repression of all liberation movements in that continent, threatening and attacking the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the People's Republic of China.

"The heroic struggle of the Asian peoples is an integral part of the fight of the peoples of Africa and Latin American against the same enemy: Yankee imperialism. Our ties of solidarity are indestructible." The document goes on to say: "We are convinced that the Asian peoples shall win in the end."

SOLIDARITY WITH THE STRUGGLE OF THE LAOTIAN PEOPLE

The struggle that for a long time has been waged by the Laotian people for their liberty and national independence, under the correct leadership of the Neo Lao Haksat, constitutes a heroic and encouraging example for the revolutionary struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

On October 12, 1945, following the defeat of the Japanese colonialist occupation, the people of Laos proclaimed their independence, but had then to confront the military aggression of French imperialism, which was trying to subject them to its domination once more.

After the defeat of the French in 1953, U.S. imperialists started to conspire against the independence of the Laotian people by implementing a policy of intrigues, aggressions and armed interventions, aimed at turning this country into their own colony.

Nevertheless, in face of the aggressions of U.S. imperialism, the Laotian people are unceasingly strengthening their unity and struggling for national salvation. The outstanding successes achieved by the people of Laos led to the establishment of the Tripartite National Union Government, based on the Agreements signed at Zurich and in the Plain of Jars and later, at the Geneva International Conference, where the fundamental national rights of the Laotian people were solemnly recognized.

But immediately after the signing of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos, the Yankee imperialists set out to sabotage them. They illegally maintained their military organizations and introduced in Laos military personnel from the U.S. and satellites countries, and built and expanded their military bases, airports, strategic highways, with a view to intensifying and expanding the war. They have used the most modern means of war, including B-52 aircraft, napalm bombs and toxic chemicals to bomb and destroy the liberated zones of Laos. On April 19, 1964, they staged a coup d'etat to overthrow the National Union Government of Laos and set up a régime at the service of their aggressive designs.

In the territories under its control, the puppet administration has stepped up the operations and crimes against the population, forcing it to seek refuge in "development zones", "solidarity villages" and "refugee centers."

Parallel to the intensification of the special warfare against Laos, U.S. imperialists, desperately trying to come out of their bogging down in South Viet Nam, are planning to extend the war to the whole of Southeast Asia by introducing their troops and those of their satellite countries into Lower and Middle Laos, in order to occupy strategic positions and use them in their military operations against the South Vietnamese people, repress the Laotian patriotic movement, and at the same time multiply their provocations and armed aggressions against the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Notwithstanding the intensification of this criminal war of aggression and the U.S. imperialist "plans", the people of Laos are winning increasingly outstanding victories every day, inflicting crushing defeats to the enemy. Over half of the country's population and two-thirds of the territory constitute at present the liberated zones, where the revolutionary forces are being consolidated and developed. During the five years of their struggle against imperialism's special warfare, the people of Laos have wiped out 40 thou-

sand enemies and downed 650 planes. During the 1966-67 dry season only, they annihilated more than five thousand enemies and shot down about 200 planes. The struggle of the Laotian people is increasingly hard, but their victories are increasingly bigger and the Patriotic Forces of Laos are today stronger than ever.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL fully supports the heroic struggle of the people of Laos against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists, as well as the just stand of the Neo Lao Haksat, and in particular the Manifesto adopted at the Political Conference of the Neo Lao Haksat and the Patriotic Neutralist Forces alliance, held in October, 1965.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, on the occasion of the forthcoming World Day of Solidarity with the People of Laos, next October 12, calls upon the member organizations and all the progressive and revolutionary forces of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the whole world to show their resolute and militant support to their heroic struggle.

We are convinced that the Laotian people will win, that they will defeat the Yankee aggressors and their lackeys and turn Laos into a peaceful, neutral, independent, democratic, unified and prosperous country.

Long live the heroic people of Laos!

Long live the Neo Lao Haksat!

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
OF THE OSPAAAL.

Havana, September 29, 1967.

"THIS GREAT HUMANITY HAS SAID: ENOUGH!
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